# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, March 16, 1799. No. 653

Vol. 3.

PITTSBURCH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.



The Subscriber having procured the Donation Districts No. 1, 2 and 3, takes this method of informing those Gentlemen who have Rights in those Districts, that he will attend in the second District, for the purpose of shewing the same to those who may favor him with their custom

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Greene Rock, March 8, 1798

The Subscriber having laid out a TOWN on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Franklin, about 18 and 19 mile trees from the former place. Lots for sale at Twenty Dollars each—Payable to give an equal chance to purchasers, which will be determined by Lottery, which will be done as soon as half the Lots are sold. The Lottery will be in May next. Tickets will entitle the bearer to such lots as may be drawn to their numbers, may be had of William Hogg, Hugh Fleming and John Scull in Pittsburgh, and of the subscriber near Slippery Rock, at which place a plan of said Town may be seen—Five Dollars will be demanded on receiving a ticket, and Ten Dollars when the deed is made, which will be done as soon after drawing as possible.

JAMES BUCHANAN

March 6, 1799

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation containing 2 3 acres, lying within half a mile of the Ohio at Beaver, either two miles of Beaver ferry or three miles to Bridgewater town-ship, Allegany county. The whole is in good repair, the land is well adapted for raising grain of any kind. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, barn and stables, with all the necessary fruit trees, a never failing spring of water near the door, a fine young apple orchard coming into bearing, also a good meadow; there are upwards of 100 acres of cleared land, of which about 20 are meadow. The bottom part will be found to accommodate the purchaser. A clear and indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises

STEPHEN WARNER.

March 5, 1799.

Robert J. Closs,

LATELY from New York, informs the Public that he intends carrying on the Hatting Business in Pittsburgh.

March 9, 1799.

N. B. Wanted one or two Apprentices to the Hatting Business, from 14 to 18 years of age.

To be Let for two Years,

A TWO Story Log House, having four commodious Rooms with Fire Places, a Cellar, a Stable and Horse Shade, a convenient Garden, four acres of excellent Meadow and Pasture, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the road to Redstone, known by the name of George Hill Tavern, and lately occupied by Colonel William Fulton as such. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber near the premises.

SARAH KATZ.

Allegheny county, St. Clair township, March 5, 1798.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 6th of April next.

THAT well known Tavern the INDIAN QUEEN, where business has been carried on for a number of years past—on the premises is a good double stable and other out buildings, a good garden, and a well of excellent pump water in the yard. Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, next door to the premises, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

A. WATSON.

March 5, 1799.

Margaret Stefens,

Milliner & Mantua-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that she lives in Second Street two doors above Steele Sample's Esq. in Mrs. Reed's house, where she will be constant to receive any commands with which they may please to honour her in the above line—She will also be happy to execute Plain Sewing, the favour of which work she solicits from Ladies and Gentlemen, and purposes opening a School, in order to teach Sewing, Marking and Open-Work, provided she can procure Scholars.

March 9, 1798.

NOTICE.

ON the 12th day of December last, was left with the subscriber, in pledge, a Silver WATCH, which was to have been redeemed in eight or ten days, unless said Watch is redeemed by the 15th March, I am determined to dispose of her.

ADAM JOHNSTON, Innkeeper.

At Kee's Point, February 4, 1799.


## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

*To whom were referred, on the 12th instant, certain MEMORIALS & PETITIONS complaining of the Act entitled "AN ACT CONCERNING ALIENS" and of the other late acts of the* CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*The Committee to whom were referred the Memorials of sundry inhabitants of the counties of Suffolk and Queen, in the state of New-York; of Essex county in New Jersey; of the counties of Philadelphia, York, Northampton, Mifflin, Dauphin, Washington, and Cumberland, in Pennsylvania; and of the county of Amelia, in Virginia; complaining of the act, entitled "an act concerning aliens, and other late acts of Congress, submit the following*

REPORT—

IT is the profeſſed object of theſe petitions to ſolicit a repeal of two acts paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, the one "an act concerning aliens," the other "an act, in addition to "an act for the puniſhment of certain crimes "againſt the United States," on the ground of their being unconſtitutional, oppreſſive and impolitic.

The Committee cannot, however, forbear to obſerve, that the principal meaſures hitherto adopted for repelling the aggreſſions and inſults of France have not eſcaped animadverſion.

Complaints are particularly directed againſt the laws providing a navy—— or augmenting the army ——authorizing a proviſional army and corps of volunteers——for laying a duty on ſtamped vellum, parchment, and paper—aſſeſſing and collecting direct taxes——and authorizing loans for the public ſervice.

With theſe topics of complaint, in ſome of the petitions, are intermingled invectives againſt the policy of the government from an early period, and inſinuations derogatory to the character of the Legiſlature and of the Adminiſtration.

While the Committee regret that the public councils ſhould ever be invited to liſten to other than expreſſions of reſpect, they truſt that they have impartially conſidered the queſtions referred to their examination, and formed their opinions on a juſt appreciation of their merits, with a due regard to the authority of government, and the diſcriminate judgment of the American people.

The act concerning aliens, and the act in addition, &c. [illegible] intended, that Congreſs have [illegible] power to paſs the preſent law for removing aliens.

To this it is anſwered, that the aſylum given by a nation to foreigners, is mere matter of favor, returnable at the pleaſure will. On this point, abundant authorities might be adduced, but the common practice of nations atteſts the principle.

The right of removing aliens, as an incident to the power of war and peace, according to the theory of the Conſtitution, belongs to the government of the United States. By the 4th ſection of the 4th article of the Conſtitution, Congreſs is required to protect each ſtate from invaſion, and is veſted by the 8th ſection of the 1ſt article, with power to make all laws, which ſhall be proper to carry into effect all powers veſted by the Conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department, or officer thereof; and to remove from the country, in times of hoſtility, dangerous aliens, who may be employed in preparing the way for invaſion, a meaſure neceſſary for the purpoſe of preventing invaſion, and of courſe a meaſure that Congreſs is empowered to adopt.

The act is ſaid to be unconſtitutional, becauſe to remove aliens is a direct breach of the Conſtitution, which provides, "by the 9th ſection of the 1ſt article, that the migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the ſtates ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited "by the Congreſs, prior to the year 1808."

To this it is anſwered, firſt, that this ſection in the Conſtitution was enacted ſolely in order to prevent Congreſs from prohibiting, until after a fit period, the importation of SLAVES, which appears from two conſiderations. Firſt, that the reſtriction is confined to the ſtates which were in exiſtence at the time of eſtabliſhing the Conſtitution: and ſecondly, that it is to continue only twenty years, for neither of which modifications could there have been the leaſt reaſon, had the reſtriction been intended to apply, not to ſlaves particularly, but to all emigrants in general.

Secondly, It is anſwered, that to prevent emigration in general, is a very different thing from ſending out, after their arrival, ſuch emigrants as might abuſe the indulgence, by rendering themſelves dangerous to the peace or ſafety of the country, and that if the Conſtitution, in this particular ſhould be ſo conſtrued, it would prevent Congreſs from driving a body of armed men from the country, which might land with views evidently hoſtile.

Thirdly, That as the Conſtitution has given to the ſtates no power, to remove aliens, during the period of the limitation under conſideration, in the mean time on the conſtruction aſſumed, there would be no authority in the country, empowered to ſend away dangerous aliens, which cannot be admitted; and that on a ſuppoſition the aforeſaid reſtrictive clauſe included every deſcription of emigrants, the different ſections muſt receive ſuch a conſtruction as ſhall reconcile them with each other; and according to a fair interpretation of the different parts of the Conſtitution, the ſection cannot be conſidered as obſtructive on the power of Congreſs to ſend away dangerous foreigners in times of threatened or actual hoſtility. And though the United States at the time of paſſing this act, were not in a ſtate of declared war, they were in a ſtate of partial hoſtility, and had the power, by law, to provide, as by this act they have done, for removing dangerous aliens.

This law is ſaid to violate that part of the Conſtitution which provides that the trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment ſhall be by jury; whereas this act inveſts the Preſident with power to ſend away aliens on his own ſuſpicion, and thus to inflict puniſhment without trial by jury.

It is anſwered in the firſt place, that the Conſtitution was made for *citizens*, not for *aliens*, who conſequence have no rights under it, but remain in the country, and enjoy the benefit of the laws, not as matter of right, but merely as matter of favor and permiſſion, which favor and permiſſion may be withdrawn, whenever the government charged with the general welfare ſhall judge their further continuance dangerous.

It is anſwered in the ſecond place, that the proviſions in the Conſtitution relative to preſentment and trial of offences by juries, do not apply to the revocation of an aſylum given to aliens. Thoſe proviſions ſolely reſpect crimes, and the alien may be removed without having committed any offence, merely from motives of policy, or ſecurity. The citizen, being a member of the ſociety, has a right to remain in the country, of which he cannot be diſtranchiſed, except for offences firſt aſcertained, on preſentment and trial by jury.

It is anſwered thirdly, that the removal of aliens, though it may be inconvenient to them, cannot be conſidered as a puniſhment inflicted for an offence, but as before remarked, merely the removal from motives of general ſafety, of an indulgence where there is danger of the abuſing, and which we are in no manner bound to grant or continue.

The "act in addition to an act, entitled an act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States," commonly called the ſedition act, contains proviſions of a two fold nature; firſt againſt ſedition acts, and, ſecond, againſt libellous and ſeditious writings. The firſt have never been complained of, nor has any objection been made to its validity: The objection applies ſolely to the ſecond; and on the ſuppoſed [illegible] firſt place [illegible] no ſuch power being conferred to [illegible] to puniſh falſe, ſeditious and malicious writings againſt the government, with intent to ſtir up ſedition, is a law neceſſary, for carrying into effect the power veſted by the Conſtitution in the government of the United States, and in the departments and officers thereof, and conſequently ſuch a law as Congreſs may paſs: becauſe the direct tendency of ſuch writings is to obſtruct the acts of the government by exciting oppoſition to them, to endanger its exiſtence by rendering it odious and contemptible in the eyes of the people, and to produce ſeditious combinations againſt the laws, the power to puniſh which has never been queſtioned: becauſe it would be manifeſtly abſurd to ſuppoſe that a government might puniſh ſedition, and yet be void of power to prevent it by puniſhing thoſe acts which plainly and neceſſarily lead to it: And becauſe under the general power to make all laws proper and neceſſary for carrying into effect the powers veſted by the Conſtitution in the government of the United States, Congreſs has paſſed many laws for which no expreſs proviſion can be found in the Conſtitution, and the conſtitutionality of which has never been queſtioned; ſuch as the firſt ſection of the act now under conſideration, for puniſhing ſeditious combinations; the act paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion, for puniſhing perſons who, without authority from the government, ſhall carry on any correſpondence relative to foreign affairs with any foreign government; the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, which defines and puniſhes miſpriſion of treaſon; the 10th and 12th ſections, which declare the puniſhment of acceſſaries to piracy, and of perſons who ſhall confederate to become pirates themſelves, or to induce others to become ſo,—the 15th ſection which inflicts a penalty on thoſe who ſteal or falſify the record of any court of the United States; the 18th and 21ſt ſections, which provide for the puniſhment of perſons committing perjury in any court of the United States, or attempting to bribe any of their judges; the 22d ſection, which puniſhes thoſe who obſtruct or reſiſt the proceſs of any court of the United States, and the 23d againſt releaſing offenders who have been convicted of any capital offence before thoſe courts; proviſions, none of which are expreſsly authorized, but which have been conſidered as conſtitutional, becauſe they are neceſſary and proper for carrying into effect certain powers expreſsly given to Congreſs.

It is objected to this act, in the ſecond place, that it is expreſsly contrary to that part of the Conſtitution, which declares, that "Congreſs ſhall make no law reſpecting an eſtabliſhment of religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, or abridging the liberty of the preſs." The act in queſtion is ſaid to be an "abridgment of the liberty of the preſs," and therefore unconſtitutional.

To this it is anſwered, in the firſt place, that the liberty of the preſs conſiſts not in a licence for every man to publiſh what he pleaſes, without being liable to puniſhment if he ſhould abuſe this licence to the injury of others, but in a permiſſion to puniſh without previous reſtraint whatever he may think proper, being anſwerable to the public and individuals, for any abuſe of this permiſſion to their prejudice; in the ſame manner as the liberty of ſpeech does not authorize a man to ſpeak malicious ſlanders againſt his neighbour, nor the liberty of action juſtify a man in going by violence into another man's houſe, or in aſſaulting any perſon whom he may meet in the ſtreets. In the ſeveral ſtates the liberty of the preſs has always been underſtood in this manner, and no other; and the conſtitution of every ſtate which has been framed and adopted ſince the declaration of independence, aſſerts "the liberty of the preſs," while in ſeveral, if not all, their laws provide for the puniſhment of libellous publications, which would be a manifeſt abſurdity and contradiction, if the liberty of the preſs meant to publiſh any and every thing, without being amenable to the laws for the abuſe of this licence. According to this juſt, legal, and univerſally admitted definition of "the liberty of the preſs," a law to reſtrain its licentiouſneſs in publiſhing falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious libels againſt the government, cannot be conſidered as "an abridgment" of its "liberty."

It is anſwered, in the ſecond place, that the liberty of the preſs did never extend, according to the laws of any ſtate, or of the United States, or of England, from whence our laws are derived, to the publication of falſe, ſcandalous and malicious writings againſt the government, written or publiſhed with intent to do miſchief, ſuch publications being unlawful, and puniſhable in every ſtate; from whence it follows, undeniably, that a law, to puniſh ſeditious and malicious publications is not an abridgment of the liberty of the preſs, for it would be a manifeſt abſurdity to ſay, that a man's liberty was abridged by puniſhing him for doing that which he never had been ſuffered to do.

It is anſwered thirdly, that the act in queſtion cannot be unconſtitutional, becauſe it makes nothing penal that was not penal before, and gives no new powers to the courts, but is merely declaratory of the common law, and uſeful for rendering that law more generally known, and more eaſily underſtood. This cannot be denied, if it be admitted, as it muſt be, that falſe, ſcandalous and malicious libels againſt the government of the country, puniſhed with [illegible] the Conſtitution, the judicial power of the United [illegible] under the conſtitution, [illegible] puniſhable at common law by the courts of the United States. The act, indeed, is ſo far from having extended the law, and the power of the court, that it has abridged both, and has enlarged inſtead of abridging the liberty of the preſs; for a common law, libels againſt the government might be puniſhed with fine and impriſonment at the diſcretion of the court, whereas the act limits the fine to two thouſand dollars, and the impriſonment to two years; and it alſo allows the party accuſed to give the truth in evidence for his juſtification, which by the common law was expreſsly forbidden.

And laſtly, it is anſwered, that had the conſtitution intended to prohibit Congreſs from legiſlating at all on the ſubject of the preſs, which is the conſtruction whereon the objections to this law are founded, it would have uſed the ſame expreſſions as in that part of the clauſe which relates to religion, and religious tells; whereas the words are wholly different: Congreſs, ſays the conſtitution, (amendment 3d) "ſhall make no law reſpecting an eſtabliſhment of religion, prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, or abridging the freedom of ſpeech, or the preſs." Here it is manifeſt that the conſtitution intended to prohibit Congreſs from legiſlating at all on the ſubject of religious eſtabliſhments, and the prohibition is made in the moſt expreſs terms. Had the ſame intention prevailed reſpecting the preſs, the ſame expreſſions would have been uſed, and Congreſs would have been "prohibited from paſſing any law reſpecting the preſs." They are not, however, "prohibited" from legiſlating at all on the ſubject, but merely from abridging the liberty of the preſs. It is evident they may paſs laws reſpecting the preſs, may paſs laws for the regulation, and to puniſh thoſe who pervert it into an engine of miſchief, provided thoſe laws do not abridge its liberty. Its liberty, according to the well known and univerſally admitted definition, conſiſts in permiſſion to publiſh, without previous reſtraint upon the preſs, but ſubject to puniſhment afterwards for improper publications. A law, therefore, to impoſe a previous reſtraint upon the preſs, and not one to inflict puniſhment on wicked and malicious publications, would be a law to abridge the liberty of the preſs, and as ſuch unconſtitutional.

The foregoing reaſoning is ſubmitted as vindicating the validity of the laws in queſtion.

Although the committee believe that each of the meaſures adopted by Congreſs during the preſent ſeſſion, is ſuſceptible of an analytical juſtification on the principles of the conſtitution, and of found policy; yet they prefer to reſt their vindication on the true ground of conſidering them as parts of a general ſyſtem of defence, adapted to a ſtate of extraordinary difficulty and danger.

cannot be denied that the power to declare
to raise and support armies; to provide and
tain a navy; to suppress insurrections, and
invasions, and also the power to defray the
fury expence by loans or taxes, are vested
ongress. Unfortunately for the present ge-
tion of mankind, a contest has arisen and
s with unabated ferocity, which has desolat-
he fairest portions of Europe, and shaken the
ic of society through the civilized world.
n the nature and effects of this contest, as
loped in the experience of nations, melan-
y inferences must be drawn, that it is unsus-
tible of the restraints which have either desig-
ed the objects, limited the duration, or miti-
ed the horrors of national contentions. In
internal history of France and in the conduct
er forces and partizans in the countries which
e fallen under her power, the public
ncils of our country were required to discern
dangers which threatened the United States,
d to guard not only against the usual conse-
ences of war, but also against the effects of an
precedented combination to establish new prin-
les of social action, on the subversion of reli-
on, morality, law and government. Will it be
od, that the raising of a small army, and an even-
al provision for drawing into the public ser-
e a considerable proportion of the whole force
the country, was in such a crisis unwise, or
provident?

If such should be the assertion, let it be can-
dly considered, whether some of our fertile and
purishing states did not six months since, pre-
nt as alluring objects for the gratification of an
tion or cupidity as the inhospitable climate of
gypt. What then appeared to be the compa-
ctive difficulties between inviting American in-
thverting the British power, in the East Indies?
If this was a professed, not real object, of the
interprize, let it be asked, if the Sultan of the
Ottoman Empire was not really the friend of
irance, at the time when his unsuspecting de-
fitendencies were invaded: and whether the Unit
agd States were not at the same time loaded with
onsults and assailed with hostility? If however,
tion be asserted, that the system of France is hostile
only to despotic, or monarchial governments,
nd that our security rises from the form of
Eour constitution, let Switzerland, first divided
and disarmed by perfidious seductions, now agon-
ized by relentless power, illustrate the conse-
quences of similar credulity. Is it necessary at
it this time to vindicate the naval armaments; ra-
mher may not the enquiry be boldly made,
whether the guardians of the public weal would
v not have deserved and received the reproaches
n of every patriotic American, if a contemptible
ainaval force had been longer permitted to intercept
nour necessary supplies, destroy our principal
esource of revenue, and seize, at the entrance of
hour harbours and rivers, the products of our in-
dustry destined to our foreign markets? If such
injuries were at all to be repelled, is not the re-
striction which confined captures by our ships
solely to armed vessels of France, a sufficient
proof of our moderation?

If therefore naval and military preparations
were necessary, a provision of funds to defray the
consequent expences was of course indispensible;
a review of all the measures that have been adopt-
ed [illegible] establish a navy,
[illegible] all the contingencies of an army, with-
out recourse to new taxes and loans, was im-
practicable; both measures were in fact adopt-
ed—in devising a mode of taxation, the conveni-
ence and ease of the least wealthy class of the peo-
ple were consulted as much as possible, and
although the expenses of assessment have furnish-
ed a topic of complaint, it is found that allow-
ances are barely sufficient to insure the executi-
on of the law, even aided as they are by the
disinterested and patriotic exertions of worthy
citizens—besides it ought to be remembered that
the expenses of organizing a new system, should
not on any principle be regarded as a permanent
burden on the public.

In authorising a loan of money, Congress have
not been inattentive to prevent a permanent
debt; in this particular also the public opinion
and interest have been consulted. On consider-
ing the law, as well as the manner in which it is
proposed to be carried into execution, the com-
mittee are well satisfied in finding any excess in
the immediate charge upon the revenue, is likely
to be compensated by the facility of redemption,
which is secured to the government.

The alien and sedition acts, so called, form a
part, and, in the opinion of the committee, an
essential part in these precautionary and protec-
tive measures, adopted for our security.

France appears to have an organized system of
conduct towards foreign nations—to bring them
within the sphere, and under the dominion of
her influence and controul. It has been unre-
lentingly pursued under all the changes of her
internal polity. Her means are in wonderful
coincidence with her ends: Among these, and
the least successful, is the direction and employ-
ment of the active and versatile talents of her ci-
tizens abroad, as emissaries and spies. With a
numerous body of French citizens and other fo-
reigners, and admonished by the passing scenes in
other countries, as well as by aspects in our own,
knowing they had the power, and believing it
was their duty, Congress passed the law respec-
ting aliens, directing the *dangerous* and *suspected*
to be removed, and leaving to the *inoffensive* and
*peaceable* a safe asylum.

The principles of the sedition law, so called,
are among the most ancient principles of our go-
vernments. They have been ingrafted into sta-
tute, or practised upon as maxims of the com
mon law, according as occasion required. They
have often and justly applied in the revolution
and war. It is not strange, that now they should
be denounced as oppressive, when they have
long been recognized in the jurisprudence of
the States!

The necessity that dictated these acts in the
opinion of the committee still exists.

While eccentric are the movements of the French
government, we can form no opinion of their
hostile designs towards our country. They may
recede from the tone of menace and insolence,
to employ the arts of seduction, before they aston-
ish us with their ultimate designs. Our safety
consists in the wisdom of the public councils; a
co-operation on the part of the people with the
government, by supporting the measures provid-
ed for repelling aggressions, and an obedience to
the social laws.

After a particular and general review of the
whole subject referred to their consideration, the
committee see no ground for rescinding these
acts of the legislature. The complaints prefer-
red by some of the petitioners may be fairly at-
tributed to a diversity of sentiment naturally to
be expected among a people of various habits
and education, widely dispersed over an extensive
country—the innocent misconceptions of the
American people will, however, yield to reflec-
tion and argument, and from them no danger is
to be apprehended.

In such of the petitions, as are conceived in a
stile of vehement and acrimonious remonstrance,
the committee perceive too plain indications of
the principle of that exotic system which convul-
ses the civilized world. With this system, how-
ever organized, the public councils cannot
safely parley, or temporize, whether it assumes
the guise of patriotism to mislead the affections
of the people—whether it be employed in form-
ing projects of local and eccentric ambition, or
shall appear in the more generous form of open
hostility, it ought to be regarded as the bane of
public as well as private tranquility and order.

Those to whom the management of public af-
fairs is now confided, cannot be justified in yield-
ing any established principles of law or govern-
ment to the suggestions of modern theory; their
duty requires them to respect the lessons of ex
perience, and transmit to posterity the civil and
religious privileges which are the birthright of
our country, and which it was the great object
of our happy constitution to secure and perpetu-
ate.

Impressed with these sentiments, the commit-
tee beg leave to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal the
act passed the last session, entitled "an act con-
cerning aliens."

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal the
act passed the last session, intitled "an act in
addition to the act, intitled an act for the pu-
nishment of certain crimes against the United
States.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal any
of the laws respecting the navy, military estab-
lishment, or revenue of the United States.

The question being upon agreeing to the first
resolution, declaring it to be inexpedient to
repeal the alien law.

Mr. Gallatin spoke at considerable length
against its adoption.

On his setting down the question was put and
carried, 52 votes being in the affirmative.

The next question was upon agreeing to the
resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to re-
peal the sedition law.

Mr. Nicholas spoke at length against agreeing
to this resolution. At the conclusion of his
speech, and a few observations having been made
in favour of the committee's rising and reporting
progress, by Messrs. M'Dowell and Livingston;
[illegible] in favor of [illegible] the question
[illegible] former question was carried,
by a majority of votes, by

The question was put and carried on the last
resolution, without a decision.

The committee then rose, and the house took
up the resolutions. The question being on con-
curring in the agreement of the committee of
the whole to the first resolution, Mr. Livingston
entered upon a defence of the sentiments which
he delivered when the passage of this law was
under consideration, which he said had been
much misrepresented; but after making some
progress in his observations, the Speaker declar-
ing them unconnected with the question before
the house, he sat down, and the first resolution
was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. | Allen, | Messrs. | Hosmer, |
| | Baer, | | Imlay, |
| | Bartlet, | | Lyman, |
| | Bayard, | | Machir, |
| | Brace, | | Matthews, |
| | Brooke, | | Morgan, |
| | Bullock, | | Morris, |
| | Champlin, | | Otis, |
| | Chapman, | | J. Parker, |
| | Cochran, | | Pinckney, |
| | Craik, | | Reed, |
| | Dana, | | Rutledge, |
| | Dennis, | | Schureman, |
| | Edmond, | | Sewall, |
| | Evans, | | Shepard, |
| | A. Foster, | | Smith(on), |
| | D. Foster, | | N. Smith, |
| | J. Freeman, | | Sprague, |
| | Glen, | | Thatcher, |
| | Goodrich, | | Thomas, |
| | Gordon, | | Thompson, |
| | Griswold, | | Tillinghast, |
| | Grove, | | Van Alen, |
| | Harper, | | Wadsworth, |
| | Hartley, | | Waln, |
| | Hindman, | | J Williams. 52 |

NAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. | Baldwin, | Messrs. | Heister, |
| | Bard, | | Holmes, |
| | Blount, | | Jones, |
| | Brent, | | Locke, |
| | Brown, | | Lyon, |
| | Cabell, | | Macon, |
| | T. Claiborne, | | M'Clenachan, |
| | W. Claiborne, | | M'Dowell, |
| | Clay, | | New, |
| | Clopton, | | Nicholas, |
| | Davis, | | J. Parker, |
| | Dawson, | | Skinner, |
| | Dent, | | S. Smith, |
| | Eggleston, | | W. Smith, |
| | Elmendorf, | | Sprigg, |
| | Findley, | | Stanford |
| | Fowler, | | Sumter, |
| | N. Freeman, | | A. Trigg, |
| | Gallatin, | | J. Trigg, |
| | Gillespie, | | Van Cortlandt |
| | Gregg, | | Varnum, |
| | Hanna, | | Veneble, |
| | Harrison, | | R. Williams, |
| | Havens. | | 48. |

Mr. M'Dowell then moved an adjournment,
which was negatived, 55 to 38.

The question was then taken on the second
resolution, upon which the yeas and nays were
exactly the same as upon the first.

The question on the third was concurred in,
61 votes being for it.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

LONDON, December 17.

ALTHOUGH the advices, which reached us on Thursday, led us to expect some very favorable news from Egypt, yet our most sanguine hopes could not have anticipated the glorious news received yesterday, and which will form a pleasant addition to lord Nelson's victory.

Yesterday morning early Mr. Fawkener, a king's messenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden, his majesty's minister at Vienna, dated the 3d inst. He landed at Harwich the preceding night from a bye-boat hired at Cuxhaven, as he was directed to make every possible expedition to England.—The advices brought by him are as follows:—

On the 2d instant an extraordinary courier arrived at Vienna, with letters to Baron Thugut, from Baron Herbert, the Imperial internuncio at Constantinople, dated the 17th of November.—These letters state, that General Buonaparte having been made acquainted with the intentions of the Arab chief, Mourad Bey, who was marching towards Cairo with very considerable force to attack him, summoned a council of war, to which some of the leading men among the natives, who professed friendship to his views, as well as all the superior officers of his own army were invited to attend, in order to consider of the best means of defending the country, and of levying impositions on the inhabitants to pay the troops.

Buonaparte having opened the business of the meeting, a gentleman from Tripoli, who was present, drew a pistol and shot Buonaparte dead on the spot. The native officers followed the example of the Tripolitan gentleman, by falling on the other French officers, all of whom were put to death. This proceeding was the signal for a general massacre of the French who were at Cairo; and as Mourad Bey was rapidly advancing, it was expected that very few of them would escape to tell their own tale of what had happened.

[illegible] highly probable by every information hitherto received from Egypt.

This event was evidently the result of a bold conspiracy formed to get Buonaparte and his superior officers together; and having dispatched them to cause a general rising on the French troops who were dispersed over the immense city of Cairo. The many intercepted letters from the French officers in Egypt, are the best testimony of the aversion of the natives of the country to their barbarous invaders; and they now seem to have ample revenge for the horrible barbarities committed by Buonaparte and his officers, who delivered up the town of Alexandria to pillage and fury for four hours.

But the above is not the only news contained in Sir Morton Eden's dispatches. The Pacha of Rhodes having landed at Abouki, 8000 Barbary troops, who are the flower of the Mahometan militia, attacked the town of Alexandria, which was retaken without much resistance. The particulars of this capture are not known; but it is probable that all the French garrison remaining there has been put to the sword. The destruction or capture of all the French shipping in that port will now become a matter of course.

Notwithstanding these public appearances, the foreign Gazettes throw out many hints that the Directory is actively employed in endeavoring to negociate a general peace.—The Strasburg Gazette of the 27th ult. speaks very positively on this subject. It states, "that citizen Seyes, who resides at Berlin, has received directions relative to a general peace, and even to negociate with England." Some people will, no doubt, endeavor to couple this paragraph with Mr. Grenville's mission to Berlin.

The Dey of Algiers has ordered his corsairs to take every French vessel that they may fall in with.

Dec. 19. The Directory has ordered the Neapolitan and Sardinia ministers at Paris to be confined to their houses under guard.

A morning paper of the 14th December says: We learn from the best authority, that, notwithstanding the great lenity shewn by the marquis Cornwallis to the Irish in rebellion, it has been discovered that they are at this moment swearing in great numbers as United Irishmen. The manufacture of pikes has been found to be going on in an alarming degree, under the expectation of receiving assistance from France.]

Further accounts state, that the proposed union has produced a very serious sensation in Dublin, where a pamphlet published in its favor by Mr. Secretary Cooke, a performance of very slender merit, is circulated, gratis, by government thro' the whole kingdom. The marquis Cornwallis publicly told the duke of Rutland, [illegible] brought forward the ensuing session of parliament the attorney general (Mr. Toler) has in the course of law, said the same thing, adding his opinion that it would be carried: and every person supposed to be in the confidence of government uses the same language without reserve.

These circumstances have been deemed [illegible] ent evidence of the designs of government to [illegible] rant steps in opposition to the measure. [illegible] part of the gentlemen of the bar who compose [illegible] military corps held a meeting, with a view [illegible] passing resolutions, declaring a determination [illegible] laying down their arms if the union were pressed. The impropriety of a military body deliberating on such a question was suggested with success, and the meeting was dissolved, but not till it had been agreed to call a general meeting of the whole bar for the same purpose on the Sunday following. Here Messrs. Curran, M'Nally, &c. will appear. The bar in Dublin is a much more numerous and powerful body (comparatively) than it is in London, and as they are particularly irritated by some passages in Mr. Cooke's pamphlet, reflecting severely on the profession for its opposition to the union, the collision may produce a flame. Indeed the postscript to our letter, dated Thursday night, says, "The Lawyers corps have this day received official notice, that their further services can be dispensed with." Other parties oppose the union with equal warmth. Blue ribbons are worn in Dublin with the following inscriptions: "British Connection, Irish Independence—no Union."

And the orange ribbon, the former badge of loyalty and royalty, thrown aside.

The only business that seems to occupy the public mind in Dublin, is the projected Union—a measure which will certainly meet with much opposition from many considerable bodies in the state. The Irish Bar held a meeting on the business on Sunday the 9th instant. which was numerously attended. We cannot this day find room to detail the proceedings, which after some animated speeches, were concluded with the following resolution:

Ambrose Smith esq. Father, in the chair.

Resolved, "That the measure of a Legislative Union of this kingdom, and Great Britain, is a new innovation which it would be highly dangerous and improper to propose, at the present juncture to this country." The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been applied with a requisition to call a meeting of the bankers and merchants of that city.

The meeting was appointed for yesterday, to take into consideration a measure of the utmost importance to the kingdom." The union no doubt is intended by the expression used.

The accounts in our paper of Monday last, relative to the arrest of Napper Tandy, reached Hamburgh the 27th ult. A private letter from Hamburgh of the 4th inst. contains the following respecting the same subject:

"Napper Tandy and his adjutant general, previous to his being informed that the French Legation having reclaimed him as a French citizen. His adjutant general is named Blackwell. The latter is confined in a military prison, and the former in the city guard house. The peculiar situation in which this event has placed the city has induced it to apply to the courts of Berlin and Brunswick, for instructions how to act, which are expected with the utmost anxiety. The king of Prussia has already declared, in his character of Director of the circle of Lower Saxony, that he cannot acknowledge Napper Tandy as a French citizen, as he had not yet resided 7 years in France.

"Too much praise cannot be given to Sir James Crawford, to whose good intelligence and activity may be attributed the apprehension of those two notorious Rebels.

The French papers are silent as to the return of the Sultan Ali Buonaparte and his Vizier Ismael, though this news is confirmed from Lisbon and other quarters. If it should prove true the Paris journalists have used very extraordinary means to conceal the fact, for they have sent Buonaparte to India, where they say that he and his army remain on board 6 ships of war, for Trincomale, in the East Indies. Now we know to a certainty that the French had no such force nor even a single ship at Suez. The fiction will prove very convenient, as there will now be no occasion to speak of the fleet for at least a year to come, as it requires full that length of time to hear the news of a man of war embarked at Suez.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 18.

In consequence of an express which arrived this afternoon, stating the Dutch fleet to be out, we are at present all in a bustle; and the following ships are preparing to sail—but I am sorry to say they will not be able, as their is so much [illegible] boats cannot get off. Kent, 74, admiral lord Duncan, capt. Hope; Ganges, 74, com. D. Dowell; Ardent, 64, capt. Fancourt; Belleisle, 64, capt. Barte; Director, 64 capt. Pigg; Veteran 64, capt. Moss; Prince Fredrick, 64 capt. Mann, with the Black Joke and Speculator luggers, and Favorite and the Ruffian fleet consisting of 6 sail of the line and 2 frigates.

## *American Intelligence.*

NORFOLK, February 21.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Adventure, captain Devereaux, from London, but last from Lisbon, in 40 days. An intelligent gentleman, passenger in the schooner, informs us, that the Congress at Ratstadt had broken up, after concluding and ratifying a peace between the French Republic and the German Empire. A decree

...ve been made by France and acceded to, for permiſſion to march 100,000 men through Spain to attack Portugal, and that number of men have received orders to march from the Rhine for that purpoſe. Ten regiments were momently expected at Liſbon from England, to replace thoſe detained from Gibraltar. The account of Buonaparte's death was generally diſcredited at Liſbon. There had been a conſpiracy diſcovered at Gibraltar, to blow up the New Mole, and give the place up to the Spaniards. Several of the inhabitants, principally Jews, were ſeized and hanged. Lord St. Vincent had, in conſequence, brought part of his fleet from Cadiz to Gibraltar.

Sime day arrived in town, captains Croel, Arnold, and Galaway, from the dungeons of Guadaloupe, where they experienced the moſt wretched treatment. On their landing in that iſland they were conducted to priſon under a guard of black ſoldiers, and confined with their crews without any diſtinction as to rank or colour.—Their allowance in priſon for each 24 hours, was two ounces of pork, bone included, and ten ounces of bread; ſufficient they ſay, "for John Adams' jack aſſes."

## *Pittsburgh, March 16.*

A gentleman who arrived here on Sunday Evening laſt from Philadelphia, has favored us with the following

*GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE.*

Extract from the Philadelphia Coffee-Houſe Books, Sunday Evening, March 3d, 1799.

By an arrival at New-York, in 13 days from St. Thomas's, we learn, that an action had taken place between the United States Frigate CONSTELLATION, commanded by Capt. TRUXTON, and the L'INSURGENTE French Frigate, in which the latter was taken, with the loſs of 40 men killed, and 30 wounded—the Conſtellation had only 6 killed, and 3 wounded. The action continued two hours and forty-five minutes—The Conſtellation had arrived at St. Thomas's with her prize.

It was our intention to have publiſhed the whole of the documents accompanying Mr. Gerry's letter to the Secretary of State, on his arrival in the United States from France—but, as the iſſue of that unofficial tranſaction is univerſally known, and the remaining letters are ſo lengthy and unintereſting, we ſhall decline preſſing them on the patience of our readers.

Mr. Scull,

You will pleaſe to publiſh the following paragraph, taken from the Herald of Liberty of the 11th inſt. in order, if the facts are not, as there ſtated, the Court Martial may have an opportunity of placing them in their true light.

"We underſtand, by a letter from a correſpondent in Philadelphia, that Brigadier General Henry Taylor, was honorably acquitted by the Court Martial which ſat at Pittſburgh in January laſt: And that the Governor (to whom the whole proceedings were ſubmitted) has confirmed the ſentence. When the matter comes to be inveſtigated, as in due time it ſhall, the public will take at ſome things—and perhaps wonder, that four or five officers were tried and cathiered for obeying thoſe orders for which the General is not found criminal in acting."

*Abſtract of the Laws of the State of Pennſylvania for Suppreſſing Vice and Immorality.*

A NUMBER of the Inhabitants of Weſtmoreland, Fayette and Alleghany Counties ſituated on Sewickly, Youghiogany and Monongahela Rivers, taking into ſerious conſideration the preſent awful prevalence of Vice and Immorality, and being impreſſed with a ſenſe of the duty incumbent on them, not only as Chriſtians, but as citizens, to diſcountenance and reſtrain ſuch evil practices, have formed themſelves into Aſſociations for the purpoſe of aiding the civil authority, in bringing to conviction offenders againſt the laws which at preſent exiſt, or may hereafter be enacted for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality.

Among the vices which are at preſent ſo prevalent, they conſider the profanation of the Lord's day or Friday of the week,—tipling-houſes,—gambling-houſes,—riotous or diſorderly aſſemblages of perſons,—profane curſing and ſwearing, and taking the name of God in vain, as demanding their particular attention.

For the information of their fellow citizens they have thought it proper to publiſh the following brief Abſtract of the Laws now in force within this State, applicable to the objects of their aſſociation.

AGAINST BLASPHEMY AND PROFANE CURSING AND SWEARING.

Whoever ſhall wilfully, premediately, and deſpitefully blaſpheme, or ſpeak looſely and profanely of Almighty God, Chriſt Jeſus, the Holy Spirit, or Scriptures of Truth, ſhall forfeit ten pounds for the uſe of the poor, or be impriſoned three months at hard labour.—1 ST. LAWS, page 11.

Any perſon under the age of ſixteen years, who ſhall profanely curſe or ſwear, ſhall forfeit five ſhillings.—1 ST. LAW, page 317.

Any perſon of the age of ſixteen or upwards, who ſhall profanely curſe or ſwear by the name of God, Chriſt Jeſus, or the Holy Spirit, ſhall, being thereof convicted, forfeit and pay ſixty-ſeven cents for every ſuch profane curſe or oath; or be committed to the houſe of correction of the proper county, not exceeding twe... for every ſuch offence. And if he ſwear by any other name or thing every ſuch curſe or oath, pay forty committed to the houſe of correctio... ing twelve hours, for every ſuch of... LAWS, page 546.

AGAINST DRUNKENN...

All perſons found drinking or ... houſes, taverns, or other public hou... on Sunday, ſhall forfeit for every ... one ſhilling and ſix-pence, and pay ... ſtable who ſhall demand it, for the u... And conſtables are required to ſearc... as are ſuſpected of entertaining tippl... found, quietly diſperſe them. But ... fuſal, a Juſtice of the Peace may ... to priſon, or bind them to their go... The keeper of any ſuch ale-houſe, ... every offence forfeit ten ſhillings ... aforeſaid.—1 ST. LAWS, page 45.

All perſons are prohibited from ke... &c. without licenſe, and any lice... keeper, &c. ſuffering drunkenneſs ... games, ſhall forfeit forty ſhillings fo... fence, and ſhall have his licenſe t... the ſecond.—1 ST. LAWS, page 84.

Any perſon retailing leſs than ... rum, wine, brandy, or other ſpirit... cenſe, ſhall forfeit and pay ten p... committed and kept at hard labour ... —2 ST. LAWS, page 93.

If any perſon ſhall intoxicate h... by the exceſſive drinking of ſtrong ... ſhall forfeit and pay ſixty-ſeven ... ry ſuch offence, or be committed t... correction, not exceeding twenty ... 3 ST. LAWS, page 547.

AGAINST GAMING.

If any perſon ſhall cauſe cocks to ... ney or other valuable thing, or ſhall ... or ſhall play at any match of bullets, ... for money or other valuable thing, or ... lic highway, with or without a bet, ... at any game of hazard or addreſs, ... other valuable thing—every ſuch pe... viction, ſhall forfeit and pay three do... ry ſuch offence. And if any perſon ... ſtart, or run any horſe, mare or geld... ſum of money or other valuable th... forfeit and pay twenty dollars.

If any tavern-keeper, or other ret... liquor, ſhall make, promote, or enc... game of addreſs, hazard, cock-figh... playing, or horſe-racing, for money o... able thing; or ſhall furniſh ſtrong dri... the perſons aſſembled or attending on ... &c. or ſhall permit or allow any kind ... for money or other valuable thing, to ... or carried on in any place in his oc... ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit a... teen dollars; and, if a licenſed inn-k... tailer of liquors, his licenſe ſhall be ru... and he ſhall be incapable of being ag... for one year thereafter.

On a ſecond conviction of the like ... ſhall forfeit and pay twenty-eight doll... forever incapable of being a public h... within this ſtate.

No billiard-table, E.O-table, or o... for the purpoſe of gaming, for money ... valuable thing, ſhall be ſet up, kept, or ... by any tavern-keeper or retailer of li... or having a licenſe or not, on pain o... every ſuch billiard-table, &c. and ... moreover the ſum of twenty-ſix doll... LAWS, page 550.

The keeper of a gaming-houſe, th... tavern-keeper, or retailer of ſtrong ... therefore not indictable by the act ... and immorality, is nevertheleſs indict... mon law as being guilty of an offence ... morals.

AGAINST SABBATH BREAK...

If any perſon ſhall do or perform ... employment or buſineſs whatſoever o... day, commonly called Sunday, work... ty and charity only excepted; or ſ... practiſe any unlawful game, hunting ... ſport or diverſion whatſoever, on the ... every ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall ... ſuch offence forfeit and pay four doll... ſuffer ſix days imprisonment in the h... rection of the proper county.

Provided always, that nothing her... ed ſhall be conſtrued to prohibit the ... victuals, or to hinder water-men fro... their paſſengers, or ferrymen from ca... the water travellers or perſons reſi... their families on the Lord's day, comm... Sunday; nor to the delivery of milk, ... ceſſaries of life, before nine o'clock i... noon, nor after five o'clock in the aft... the ſame day.—3. ST. LAWS, page 54...

AGAINST DUELLING.

For challenging another perſon, eithe... or writing to fight with any deadly w... penalty of two hundred and eighty ... twelve months imprisonment.

For accepting a challenge, a penal... hundred and forty dollars, or ſix mon... ſonment.

For knowingly carrying and deliver... lenge to fight a duel, or conſenting to h... —a penalty of one hundred and forty ... ſix months imprisonment; and for ea... above offences the perſon convicted ſh... prived of all the rights of citizenſhip ... years.—3 ST. LAWS, page 551.

AGAINST RIOTOUS OR DISORDER... SONS.

Any perſons to the number of three ... who ſhall meet with clubs, ſtaves, or oth... weapons, to the terror of peaceable cit... ſhall commit, or deſign to commit viol...

## William Larwill,

TURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends for the generous aſſiſtance afforded him e was put in confinement—his ſtores hav- en broke open by night, and his property tly taken away by a certain William Gaz- who adverriſes he is authoriſed to receive due me, but it is unfortunate for the ſaid im, he can produce no account againſt one . Larwill, who is diſpoſed to pay his ebts, has a right to receive, as will be ſeen following note that has been obligingly im.

tsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

I R,

VING been of your council from the firſt, quainted with every tranſaction relative to William Gazzam in his advertiſement in ittsburgh Gazette, calls an *aſſignment* of property, we are of opinion, that it was not ignment, but an *agreement* to aſſign and el no property, until actual delivery, and is to what was delivered the property re- l and became veſted in you, as the agree- was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his in conſideration of withdrawing which the ment was made; and that now you have t to retain, or regain, as the caſe may be, recover your debts as if no ſuch agree- had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MAHON.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

NAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living a Brush Hill, in Weſtmoreland county, a few after Chriſtmas, a Mulatto Man named

HARRY,

Likely, well made young fellow. His bing in general was remarkably genteel, what was moſt diſtinguiſhable, his ſhirts largely ruffled at hands and boſom, and air tied behind and faſhionably craped and d at the ears. He has lately been ſeen in own of Waſhington and other parts of the ty, inviting ſeveral gentlemen to purchaſe ; alledging that he would rather live in that y where he might be more convenient to relations. Whoever will apprehend and him into the jail of any county, wherein ay be taken, and give notice thereof by , to John Scull, Editor of the Pittsburgh ette, ſhall receive the above reward. The r to whom he may be ſo delivered, is hereby ified and requeſted, to pay this reward to perſon ſo entitled, which ſhall be punctually ded at the time of removal.

He is further requeſted to make the confine- t as cloſe and ſevere as the nature of ſuch nce will poſſibly admit, not neglecting to him well ironed, and that his ſubſiſtance be ſtrictly confined to that of criminal al- ance.

JOHN IRWIN.

ſh Hill, Weſtmoreland county,
January 20, 1799.

## Ohio Furnace,

January 28, 1708

THE Proprietors of this Furnace congratulate the public on the favorable proſpect it af- ds of ſupplying the ſettlements on the waters the Ohio and Miſſiſippi rivers, with Iron of firſt quality. She is now in blaſt, and has de Caſtings lately equal in beauty and quality any on this ſide of the mountains. Any or- s for Iron-Ware or particular Caſtings ſhall carefully attended to, and executed with patch. Her ſituation on King's Creek within le and a half of the Ohio river, is remarkably orable for thoſe who with to forward Caſtings er up or down the Ohio; and the proſpect Mr. Davidſon's ſoon having Barr Iron at his w Forge, nearly compleated, a half a mile ow the Furnace, will be an additional conve- nce to the public.

## Cut Nail Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber having eſtabliſhed a Cut Na Manufactory in Pittsburgh, reſpectfull ims the patronage of the citizens of the Weſt n Country, and informs them that they may ſupplied with Nails and Sprigs of every de- iption, at a low rate—a generous diſcount ll be allowed thoſe who purchaſe a large quan- y. It muſt be obvious to every perſon, that ge ſums of money are drained out of the eſtern Country for theſe articles, and the en- couragement of this infant manufactory will in me meaſure prevent it. Orders for Nails from y part of the country will be thankfully receiv- d and forwarded with diſpatch, by

GEORGE HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1799.

N. B Said Holdſhip has made arrangements as this manufactory ſhall not interfere with s buſineſs of Houſe Carpenter and Joiner.

## Gabriel Dubac,

Front Street, has juſt received a freſh and compleat aſſortment of the following articles, viz.

LISBON, Sherry and Port Wines
Old Cogniac Brandy, firſt quality
Jamaica Spirits and Rum
Hyſon Skin, Green and Bohea Teas
Loaf and Brown Sugar
Coffee and Rice
Spaniſh and American Chocolate
Mace, Pepper and Alſpice
Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs
Almonds in the Shell and without ſhells
Jar and Common Raiſins
Figs, Prunes, and a general aſſortment of confectionary
Ladies elegant Shoes and Gloves
Silk Stockings from Paris, of different colours
An aſſortment of Jewelry, &c.
Hair Powder and Perfumery—all which he will ſell for caſh, at a very moderate advance.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1799.

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

TWO Thouſand Acres of firſt rate quality Land, ſituate on Treacle's creek, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, north-weſt of the River Ohio.

Alſo, an excellent Tract of Donation Land lying in the Tenth Diſtrict, within one mile of Le Bœuf, containing 250 acres, with allowance.

An indiſputable title will be made.

The above property will be ſold low, if a caſh purchaſer offers, and if not, reaſonable time will be granted upon a payment of part.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1799.

*ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make immediate payment. Thoſe who neglect this notice need expect no further indulgence.*

WILLIAM M'GRANAGHAN.

*Pittsburgh, February 5, 1799.*

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on No. 4 in the ſecond range of New Connecticut, lying weſt of the Shenango, in the month of June laſt a black MARE, about 8 years old, 13 hands and an half high, had her mane ſheared, is gone in the collar, and had on a new bell and ſtrap when ſhe went away. Whoever ſhall find ſaid Mare, and deliver her to William Steele, in Pittsburgh, or to John Young, of Young's town in New-Connecticut, ſhall receive the above reward, and all neceſſary charges from

URIEL HOLMES, jun.

January 25, 1799.

## NOTICE.

*ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of James Hamilton, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted before the firſt day of March next, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate by bond, note or book account are requeſted to make payment on or before the 10th day of March, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.*

*ANN HAMILTON, adminiſtratrix.*
*JOHN WILSON, adminiſtrator.*

*St. Clair township, Allegheny county, January 17, 1799.*

*Likewiſe, a valuable Plantation; 4 miles from Pittsburgh, to be rented for two years. There is a good two ſtory log houſe and good barn and other buildings, and a valuable orchard on the premiſes. Apply as above.*

## TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A FARM, late the property of Bartholomew Dennis, deceaſed, ſituate on the north fork of Robinſon's Run, in Allegheny county, Fayette township, there are upwards of 30 acres from under crop, and 6 or 7 acres in meadow, a comfortable dwelling houſe with a ſhingle roof, and a good kitchen and barn; the ſituation is handſome, and has the advantage of being convenient to two or three different places of worſhip, and ſeveral griſt mills. Any perſon inclining to rent, or view the premiſes, may apply to either of the ſubſcribers, one living in Pittsburgh, the other on Chartiers creek.

HENRY POTTER, } Guardians.
JOHN FIFE, }

February 12, 1799.

*The Subſcriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he has opened a Houſe of*

## *Public Entertainment,*

*at the Sign of the* SPREAD EAGLE, *in Le* BŒUF, *where gentlemen traveling to or from Preſqu'iſle may depend upon good accommodations, and the favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant.*

CHARLES MARTIN.

*Le Bœuf, January 18, 1799.*

*The ſubſcriber intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of Wet and Dry Goods, ſuitable for this country. He has alſo ſeveral Houſes and Lots to Rent on or before the firſt of April next, well calculated for public buſineſs.*

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber paſſed two notes of hand of fifteen pounds each, to captain John Norris, in conſideration of a tract of land, the notes are payable in June 1800. I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid notes as I am determined not to pay them until the land is ſecured to me.

RICHARD WALTON.

January 31, 1799.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Henry Young, deceaſed, of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted are required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL HETH, adminiſtrator.

January 25, 1799.

## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make payment. All accounts that remain unſettled on the 20th February next will be put in ſuit.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1799.

A few ſetts of Doctor PERKINS's celebrated

## Metallic Tractors,

are left for ſale at this Printing Office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.